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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1871. NO. 182.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED

Something More About the Federal Offices in Toledo—Moral and Other Disqualifications Disregarded—Bill to Promote Commerce—Two Tunnels Provided for Under the Rivers at Cairo—The Woman Suffrage Movement, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1871.

Deficiency Bill Passed.

The deficiency bill has finally passed both Houses after two conference committees have modified it. The appropriation for rebuilding the Catholic Hospital at Charleston is reduced from $20,000 to $12,000. The provisions for a public park at Washington and for reprinting the national bank notes were stricken out. The Senate yielded rather more than the House, in order to save the bill, some Senators taking ground that in cases where there was a direct issue the presumption lies in favor of the House as the immediate representative of the people, by the constitution made the special guardian of the public purse. The matter was disposed of about four o'clock, when both Houses took a recess till evening.

The President's Western Trip.

The President had expected to depart for St. Louis to-night, but is detained by the non-adjournment of Congress. He will leave as soon as an adjournment is effected. He will travel in a special car, and will be accompanied part of the way by Senator Morton.

The Toledo Postmaster Confirmed.

McMaken was confirmed for the postoffice at Toledo to-day by the Senate without a single objection being raised, and this notwithstanding that the Chairman of the Postoffice Committee, as well as several other Senators, had been apprised of all the facts in the case as published in these despatches last night. It was only a few days ago that the President was stated to several persons that from all that he could learn in regard to Mr. Maken, he thought him in every way unfit for the place to which he was recommended by Representative Peck, both on account of his bad moral character and his other disqualifications. Postmaster General Creswell was also of opinion that no change should be made in this office, at least until Peck should explain away the charges on file in his department relative to the corrupt influences which had been brought to bear upon the Toledo office. All that the present incumbent and his friends asked was that there should be a full investigation into the merits of the case, and that whatever appointment was made should be made in accordance with the wishes of the citizens of Toledo, as to promote the interests of the Republican party there. The whole thing, however, hinged upon the right which Peck claimed to make his own recommendations in accordance with the usual customs in such cases. The President and Postmaster General both appear to be anxious to throw the whole responsibility of the change entirely upon Representative Peck.

Ammunition for Congressman Marshall.

Congressman Marshall has introduced a bill to promote commerce among the States and to cheapen transportation. It provides for the construction of two tunnels at Cairo, one under the Ohio and one under the Mississippi river, to be used for connecting railways which do now or may hereafter center at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The company to be incorporated under the bill is entitled the Mississippi and Ohio Tunnel and Lake Company, capital stock, ten million dollars. The list of incorporators embraces well known Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati capitalists.

The Woman Suffragists.

Nothing daunted by their being backed in their effort to register, will to-morrow demand that their votes be received at the polls in the election for delegates, which will then occur. They will show to the Board of Inspectors of Elections that they were presented their names for registration, but that their application in this direction has been refused. It is understood that the whole object of these applications is for the purpose of bringing suit, in order that it may be legally determined whether women have the right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1871.

MR. SUMNER'S PROPOSED SPEECH ON FISH.

Mr. Sumner is understood to have prepared a speech in regard to his relations with Secretary Fish and the State Department, but it is said he has not had the manuscript with him at the Senate yesterday, he has been persuaded by his friends not to deliver it. The speech is said to give a complete history of the Senator in connection with the Motley affair, and incidentally of his differences with the President. All are founded on and sustained by documents and letters. It is said that the delay damaging to Mr. Fish. Senator Morton was in consultation with Mr. Sumner in the Senate for more than an hour yesterday, the whole subject of Mr. Sumner's differences with the administration being talked over in an earnest and excited manner. Mr. Sumner denied that he had attacked the President, and declared that the country was with him. Mr. Morton replied that he was mistaken in this, and that his speech was without effect, and that few or no journals in Indiana supported Mr. Sumner.

IMPORTANT WESTERN BILLS PASSED.

The closing hours of the session have been marked by the final passage of two bills of important Western interest, which will probably be signed by the President to-morrow. The House passed to-day Senate bill, without amendment, to meet and settle a break of gauge between Northern and Southern railroads in the transportation of bonded goods, under the act of July 14, 1870. It provides that in case of difference in width of ganges of connecting railroads, the goods may be immediately transferred from one car to another under the supervision of an Inspector, and such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The second measure was the passage of the House of Senate bill, without amendment, to enable the Atlantic Pacific Railroad, located partly in Missouri, to mortgage its property. The bill is somewhat different from the one agreed on by the Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate at the last session, and finally passed as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., That the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, organized under act of Congress of July 27th, 1866, is hereby authorized to make and issue its bonds in such form and manner, for such sums, rate of interest, and such times, and bearing such rate of interest, and to dispose of them on such terms as its directors may deem advisable, and to secure the payment of the same, the said Company may mortgage its road equipments, lands, franchises, rights of way and other rights and property, subject to such terms, conditions and limitations as its directors may prescribe. As proof and notice of the validity of any bonds and delivery of any mortgage hereafter made by said company it shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, provided that if the company shall hereafter suffer any breach of the conditions of the act above referred to under which it is organized the rights of those claiming under any mortgage made by the company to the land grant given to it by said act shall extend only to so much thereof as shall be conterminous with or apportion to that part of said road which shall be constructed at the time of foreclosure of said mortgage.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

The President, accompanied by General Porter, will leave Washington this evening for St. Louis. He will be absent one week. The visit is one of a private nature altogether.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Thomas M. Bowen, of Arkansas, Governor of Idaho; John W. Thompson, and Chas. F. Peck, Members of the Council of the Legislative Assembly, District of Columbia, for two years. Postmasters—H. S. Park, Jamestown, Ky.; L. Madison, Cambridge, O.; E. W. McMaken, Toledo, O.; Terrence Moore, Marquette, Mich.; A. H. Bowman, Buffalo, N. Y.; James Goodspeed, Joliet, Ill.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Dakotah.

YANKTON, April 18.—The Legislature was in extra session this morning from 9 o'clock a quorum in both Houses, pursuant to proclamation. There having been doubts expressed as to whether an extra session could be held after commuting the full time allowed for the regular session, Governor Burbank wrote to Washington for an opinion.

A dispatch received from Secretary Fish to-day stated that the Attorney General believes the special session called will result in session but a few days to legislate on railroad matters, and probably pass a bill authorizing counties to vote a tax and issue bonds for building railroads.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Colonel Fred. Beck, late of the Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, committed suicide in Columbus, O., yesterday morning, by cutting his throat.

A church in the outskirts of Columbus, O., was struck by lightning and burned yesterday morning.

An old frame building on Superior street hill, Cleveland, that was being removed, was blown down by the high wind yesterday afternoon, and two children were crushed beneath it. A daughter of Mr. Beegman had her skull broken, and a son of Joseph Pierce had his scalp torn off and was otherwise injured. Neither will probably recover.

The first exhibition of the Cleveland Horticultural Society opened under the most favorable auspices at the Central Rink yesterday afternoon. The display of plants, flowers of every conceivable description, including very many rare specimens, is large and beautiful, far exceeding any similar collection ever seen in Northern Ohio.

Mrs. Richings-Bernard's English opera closed a very successful season of nine nights and a matinee at Cincinnati last night. The troupe goes thence to Louisville.

The difficulty between the Baltimore boot and shoe manufacturers and the Crispins has been arranged and the strike ended.

The arrival of the first fleet of vessels at Quebec this season, is reported.

The Board of Arbitration is in session at Mauch Chunk, Pa. Judge Elwell has decided the question of interference and control in favor of the operators.

Wm. P. Emerson, the well known piano forte manufacturer of Boston, died suddenly yesterday morning.

Miss Nilsson has invested one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in real estate located on Otis and Arch streets, Boston.

The surviving members of the old Massachusetts Sixth regiment celebrated yesterday the anniversary of their march through Baltimore ten years ago. A son of Corporal Needham, ten years old, whose father was killed in Baltimore, was present with the regiment, which contributed a generous sum of money in his behalf. Governor Claflin and Mayor Gaston reviewed the veterans, who closed the reunion by a dinner at Faneuil Hall.

The citizens of Lexington, Mass., celebrated the ninety-sixth anniversary of the Revolutionary fight in that town yesterday, by dedicating a memorial hall in honor of the heroes of the two struggles—those who fell on Lexington Green in 1775, and those of their sons who fell in the late war. Among the statues to be placed in the hall is one representing the Minute Men of '76; another the Union soldiers. The names of those who fell in both wars are appropriately inscribed on tablets.

Scott White, a well known and wealthy dry goods merchant of Cairo, died yesterday morning.

FIRES.

Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—At two o'clock this morning the extensive furniture factory of Barrett Bros. & Co., corner of Green and Eighth streets, was discovered on fire. Loss $50,000, partly insured. One hundred workmen are thrown out of employment by the disaster.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

More About Narrow-Gauge Projects

Vigorous Prosecution of Work on the Northern Pacific Road—Railroad Progress in Iowa—Survey of the Pittsburgh and Marietta Road—Miscellaneous.

CINCINNATI SEEKING SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.

NASHVILLE, April 19.—A proposition was made last night in the City Council for Nashville to take the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, and in conjunction with Cincinnati to finish the North and South Railroad from Decatur to Montgomery, Ala. The subject was referred to a committee to get legal advice as to the power of the city to lease the road. Dr. Sabine, Vice President of the Cincinnati and Rockport Railroad, was present as representative of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and addressed the Council. The matter excites much interest.

ATCHISON AND NEBRASKA ROAD.

ATCHISON, Ks., April 19.—Work has been commenced on the extension of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad from the northern State line up the Nemaha Valley to Falls City, forty miles northwest of White Cloud. The work is to be done in ninety days. From Falls City the road will run direct to Lincoln, making a through line from St. Louis to the capital of Nebraska. Arrangements have been made to run the line in connection with the Missouri Pacific Railroad from this city to Omaha.

NARROW-GAUGE.

We printed Tuesday some interesting facts in regard to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, the longest narrow-gauge line yet projected in this country, we believe. We have since learned that the iron for the road has been shipped from England, and that the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, are now making five beautiful engines.

It is stated that a high official of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company has proposed that if the people of Greenbrier county, West Virginia, will prepare the road bed, his company will put on the superstructure, equip and operate a narrow-gauge road from Lewisburg, the county seat, to some point on the Chesapeake and Ohio. It is believed the road will be built at an early day.

The *American Railway Times* says: A civil engineer in Texas advocates the construction of narrow gauge railways with wooden rails as adapted to thinly populated districts in Texas, where traffic is light and it is utterly impossible to get money to construct ordinary roads. Charters have been obtained for two such roads, and they are likely to be built soon. A railway, thirty inches wide and eleven miles long, is to be built in Green county, Tenn., at a cost of $20,000. The rails are of wood, and are to be shrinked with iron. This is getting the cost of railways down to a pretty low figure. As the construction of these narrow-gauge lines has got to be accepted as a "settled fact" in all the States, it would be well for the different Legislatures to pass laws designating the width, so that the narrow-gauge system shall be identical throughout. The Railway Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has recommended a gauge of three feet, and doubtless this will receive the legislative sanction. It is to be hoped that other States will conform with this movement. The best engineering authorities in this country and in Europe favor a gauge of three feet for the narrow-gauge railway system.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 13th says: "The work on the Northern Pacific Railroad is being prosecuted with extraordinary vigor, and no one can doubt from the gigantic strides which have already been made in the construction of this great highway, that within five years its iron track will also span the continent from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. The grading is already finished across Minnesota from Lake Superior to the Red river, a distance of 266 miles; trains are running over 130 miles of completed track, including another railroad bridge across the Mississippi at Brainard. By September next, trains will run to Red river, and the grading will probably be far advanced toward the Great Bend of the Missouri river, in Dakota. Meanwhile, work has been commenced on the Pacific coast. A large force of men is already employed in the valley of the Columbia, and we have the assurance of the financial agents of the road that hereafter, the work of construction will be pushed at both points with such rapidity as the best interests of the road may justify. By the progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad, whose two great branches intersect the Northern Pacific and the Missouri at the Red river, and the construction of which to the points of intersection is to be pushed to completion this summer, the Canadian Pacific and the proposed road will have before the close of the present season 616 miles of railroad in the United States alone, connecting the great Red River Valley with lake navigation at Duluth, and with the river and railroad system of the West at St. Paul, and opening the way for more at the Pacific end. Meanwhile immigration is pouring in to an unprecedented extent along the track of the Northern Pacific and its Minnesota branches, and rapidly as its construction is advancing from the Red River Valley, the work of settlement has already overtaken, and is passing far beyond it."

RAILROAD PROGRESS IN IOWA.

In 1862 there were in Iowa 626 miles of complete railroad, the earnings of which were $1,109,346 34; in 1870 there were 2,683 miles of road, while the earnings for the year reached $11,932,352 94. A part of this wonderful development was due to the uniting of the Union Pacific and the business done by it in town; but the greater part is owing to the rapid settlement of the State. The largest receipts were on the long lines first built, running through from the Mississippi to the Missouri river, constructed with land grants, which have been sold to actual settlers to populate their routes at once. The road mostly used by the citizens of Des Moines does a good business, and the great north and south line from St. Paul to St. Louis, called the Iowa Central, opens quite auspiciously. Of one east and west lines the State has now a full supply. Future roads will be chiefly north and south, southwestern, or north and south lines. St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul appear to be the eccentric points. It is said more miles of road will be built in 1871 than in any previous year. One will connect the Silver Creek branch with Waverly. Another line will carry the Des Moines Valley line up the valley of that river into Minnesota, with the ultimate aim of reaching the St. Paul and Pacific, and so on to the Northern Pacific. The other projects are yet too small for their ultimate design to be seen, except that the general drift is to develop lines crossing the east and west roads. Railroad building has become a mania, and Eastern capital has entered the field with such vigor as to have inspired everybody in Iowa with new confidence. From present appearances Minnesota is likely to be the next great field of operations, owing to the rapid settlement of the Northwestern States, the comprehensiveness of the plans of the leading operators in that section.

PITTSBURGH AND MARIETTA.

We learn from the Barnesville *Enterprise* that at a meeting of the Railroad Committee on the 9th inst., the Pittsburgh and Marietta Railroad Company was authorized to make a survey of the proposed line from Salem, in Washington county, to Barnesville, via Harrietsville, Carlisle, Summerfield, Calais and Ventpersport, in Monroe county. The line authorized to it by said act shall extend only to so much thereof as shall be conterminous with or apportion to that part of said road which shall be constructed at the time of foreclosure of said mortgage.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

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CONFIRMATIONS.

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MANSFIELD, O.

Stabbing Affray Between Boys—A Child Drinks a Cup of Lye and Almost Instantly Expires.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, O., April 19, 1871.

Yesterday afternoon two boys about sixteen years of age, named Donahue and Hart, got into a quarrel, when Donahue drew a pocket knife and struck Hart on his arm, cutting a gash about five inches long, and then stabbed him in the breast. The wounds are severe but not dangerous. Donahue was arrested, had a preliminary trial before the Mayor this afternoon, and was bound over until next term of Court in five hundred dollars bail.

On Monday a little daughter of George Barr, living about four miles from this city, drank a cup of lye and expired almost instantly.

FOREST, O.

Two Young Men Killed by a Railroad Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
FOREST, O., April 19, 1871.

Two young men named Brooks Dewitt and A. Rubbell were killed by the night express train South on the Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad, about twelve o'clock last night, two miles North of this place. They were seen here by the night watchman about 11 o'clock P. M., and asked when the train was due going North, as they wanted to go to Carey. They were perfectly sober when here, and no evidence has been discovered of their having been intoxicated. They are supposed to have been asleep on the track, and their bodies were torn into fragments. Justice Southward, of Wharton burg, held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. It has since been ascertained that Dewitt's parents reside at Denver, and Rubbell's mother lives in Wyandot county, to which place they were going at the time of the accident.

MIDDLESEX, PA.

Dry Goods Store Entered by Burglars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MIDDLESEX, Pa., April 19, 1870.

The dry goods and grocery store owned by J. Uncafer was broken into last night, and robbed of about one hundred and seventy-five dollars worth of silks, &c., and about fifteen dollars in money. An attempt was also made to enter a clothing store owned by H. Masure, but the thieves failed in making an entrance. No arrests have as yet been made.

THE IRON INTEREST.

Meeting of Manufacturers in New York.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A large number of iron merchants from the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania, met at the Astor House yesterday, to arrange the tariff prices for extras. Jas. E. Walker, of the Albany Iron Works, Troy, N. Y., was elected President, and John Wright, of the Duncannon Iron Company, of Philadelphia, Secretary. Questions of much importance to the iron interests of the country were under consideration, and the fixing the scale of prices, which will probably be settled to-day.

CRIME.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 19.—Edward Dennis, who robbed the Harden Express in Baltimore in May, 1869, and who broke jail and was recaptured in St. Louis, Mo., pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court this morning, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

UTAH SILVER MINES.

Mining Districts—Their Location—Character of the Mines and Ores—Emma Mine—Bingham and East Canons.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
SALT LAKE CITY, April 11, 1871.

The silver mines of Utah, although but recently discovered and but partially developed, on account of their great distance from railroads, and the want of their accessibility, and the effect they will have on the future of the whole country, are attracting considerable attention, and I have thought that a few words about them might prove interesting to the readers of the Commercial.

THE MINING DISTRICTS AND MINES.

There have been many districts formed by the miners, each governed by its own laws and regulations, prominent among which is the Little Cottonwood District, situated in Little Cottonwood Canon, on the eastern range of the Wahsatch mountains. Below it is American Fork, then Tintic and Springville, all on the Bingham range. Next, East Canon, Star and Mountain Maid on the western range of the Wasatch mountains. Little Cottonwood and Bingham Canon are thirty miles, or five miles of Salt Lake City, and the terminus of the Utah Central Railroad; American Fork, Springville, Tintic and Mountain Maid are from forty to fifty miles distant; Star and Meadow, two hundred miles distant. All these points lie in a southerly direction from Salt Lake City.

In each of these districts are located many mines, some of rich richness and very large, others but little more prospects, but all having name and location.

THE ORES

Found in these mines are principally argentiferous galena, with oxygenized and carbonized galena, with chlorides, and also hornblends and quartz. It is in large deposits, in lodes from thirty feet down to almost nothing. The ore can be taken out in most cases with pick and shovel, and out of some mines there can be taken one hundred tons of ore per day. These ores carry from twenty ounces to three pounds of lead, from ten to eight hundred dollars in silver per ton, with some arsenic and antimony. They are easily worked, and the mortality no orea in the world are more easily treated.

THE EMMA MINE.

The principal and only fully developed mine in Utah is the Emma, situated in Little Cottonwood canon. This mine was first discovered in the fall of 1869. The shaft was sunk to the depth of one hundred and thirty feet, when the main body of ore was struck. A quantity of ore was taken out, and the mine was then sold to an English company for this city for the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. A tunnel was commenced down the mountain and run in three hundred and seventy-five feet, and the ledge struck at the depth of the first 1st of last July. Since then about one thousand tons of ore has been taken out and shipped to Swansea, Wales, and sold to the works at that place, and has paid the owners of the mine, clear of all expenses, about two hundred thousand dollars. And there is developed to-day and in sight nearly two million dollars worth of ore, and the mine increasing in wealth as it deepens. I learn that the mine has been sold within the past ten days to some New York parties for one million dollars and a half, cash. These statements appear almost incredible, but they are stubborn facts that are well known in the country around here. The Emma is close to the Emma ore the Montezuma, Flagstaff, Savage, South Star and North Star, all good mines and paying largely.

IN BRIGHAM CANON

There is the Wasnemuck, Spanish, Buel, Constitution, Hopeful, None Such, Jersey Blue, Chrystal, No-You-Don't, and many others, all good mines, with well defined veins of from four to fourteen feet in thickness, yielding rich ores.

IN EAST CANON

Is the Silveropolis, Silver Shield, Hidden Treasure, Burnet, and many other mines that assay largely and pay well. Time will not permit me to name all the mines in the different districts and speak of them separately. It is beyond question that if the silver that is now known to lie in the Wahsatch range of mountains was taken out, it would pay the national debt and have plenty to spare.

I will in my next letter speak of the smelting of these ores, and think I can show you that Pittsburgh is the proper place to do this work, thereby adding a new and wonderfully large and rich business to your already great manufacturing city. PENN.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Meeting of the Arbitrators at Mauch Chunck—An Umpire Selected—Feeling Among Operators and Miners—More Rioting Feared at Scranton.

The arbitrators selected to settle the coal difficulties met at Mauch Chunck on Monday. There were present nine representatives of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and ten of the operators. After organizing the first business of the meeting was the selection of an umpire. After considerable discussion Bishop Wood, Governor Geary, Henry Bergh, of New York, Rev. D. J. McDermott and Judge Gordon were rejected. Judge Elwell, of Columbia county, and Hughes Garvin, attorney-at-law, elected umpire, and by telegraph informed of the fact. It was then proposed that a person be agreed upon to act as umpire in case Judge Elwell should decline to serve. A series of names were proposed and rejected, among which were prominent judges, lawyers, &c., throughout the State. The discussion, nomination and rejections was continued for several hours. The nominations were made alternately, the operators naming one and the miners another, and so following with a nomination. After skirmishing for several hours, his Honor Judge G. M. S. Harding, of Luzerne county, was selected to act as umpire in case Judge Elwell should decline to serve. A motion was adopted that all questions voted on must be carried by a two-third vote of each side to pass. The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday next.

The meeting of arbitrators will continue for some days, and it is believed that all questions will be settled next week, and resumption of labor follow.

A dispatch was received from Judge Elwell, at Tuckhanner's Gap, on Monday evening, declining umpireship and leave on Tuesday for Mauch Chunk.

FEELING AMONG OPERATORS AND MINERS.

After the adjournment of the meeting of arbitrators on Monday, the coal operators conversed quite freely upon the subject of the strike, but it was not definitely settled as to the course to be pursued. There was, however, a great expression of opinion that the miners must relinquish their claim of preventing operators from employing only Union men in their mines. This seems to be the principal bone in the way of settling the present difficulty. The miners held an informal meeting and agreed to demand a five dollar basis for the lower region instead of three dollars, as now. The Lehigh region has heretofore paid a five dollar basis, and the miners claim that the plea that Schuylkill coal is as good as Lehigh, also intend to insist upon the same rate of wages. They work in the mines with Union men only. The miners of the Lehigh region have given notice that they submit to no arbitration on the question of wages as they hold a written agreement with the operators as to question of wages between them. The Schuylkill region is the only ones that have this question to act upon. The President of the Union Canal Co., who is also one of the Board of Arbitrators, has also prepared an appeal to be sent to the Legislature, now in session at Harrisburg, asking for aid to support the miners in the present strike.

MILITARY REQUIRED—TROUBLE FEARED.

A Scranton dispatch says: Information has been received that a large number of men have been seen lurking in the neighborhood of the mines of Morris & Weeks, which had partially resumed operations. Mr. Weeks informed General Osborne of the fact, and he at once detailed a guard of fifteen men to guard the place. Many persons express the opinion that this firm deserves censure for attempting to resume work at the present time. Their colliery is only a small institution, employing, in the aggregate, about ten men. It is thought they will be the cause of another riot if they do not suspend at once.

☞ NO TOILET is complete without the Floral Oil for the hair. Nothing injurious, and will produce beneficial results. Try it. To be had at drug stores and the manufactory. Chas. Aspel & Co., perfumers, 137 Wylie avenue.

SECOND EDITION.

REVOLUTION.

The Insurrection Crumbling

Communists Driven from Asnieres.

They Acknowledge Defeat at Neuilly.

Insurgent Losses Very Heavy.

Feeble Attempt at Revolution in Boulogne.

Government Forces Carry the Woods of Colombs.

The Communists Driven Out of Asnieres—Morale of the Versailles Troops Not Good—The Government Forces Carry the Wood of Colombes.

LONDON, April 19.—The details of the fighting on Monday at Asnieres show that the Versailles forces compelled the Communists to evacuate the town, but did not themselves occupy it. The Communists in the afternoon re-occupied the place, where they were again attacked in the evening by the Versailles troops.

During the night there was an incessant fusilade, and the Government forces retained their position with difficulty.

A dispatch from Paris on Tuesday evening says the Versailles army had not resumed the offensive. The belligerents, though confronting each other, are actually separated by the island of Jatte.

The Communist's losses yesterday were very heavy. It is stated that the National Guards are greatly discouraged by their suffering and heavy losses.

Immense quantities of ammunition have been discovered in the cellars in the avenue du Trocadero.

A special to the *Standard* says the spirit evinced by the Versailles troops is unsatisfactory, and that even discipline is wanting. The same correspondent says it is probable the insurgents will evacuate Asnieres to-day.

There are rumors of changes in the French Ministry.

A dispatch from Paris Tuesday evening reports a violent cannonade at Maillot Gate and Neuilly.

A Victory for the Versaillists.

VERSAILLES, April 19.—The Versailles troops have carried the woods of Colombes. A large number of the insurgents were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Asnieres is now threatened on both sides by government forces.

Programme Prepared by the Communists—They Admit Defeat at Neuilly.

PARIS, April 19.—A programme, which has been suggested and has not met with general approval among the people of Paris, provides for the maintenance of the republic, the granting of Communal rights to Paris and the departments, the abolition of National Guards; the dissolution of the Assembly and the election of a National Communal Representative Assembly, the formation of a Council of *state in* Government for Paris and in Versailles; the declaration of an amnesty for all officers against the Government, and the payment of pensions to the insurgents adroit having been required at Neuilly, but the Versaillists refused to allow the matter to be settled. Dombrowski's brother, who was disabled at Asnieres.

The Insurrection Failing to Pieces—Feeble Attempt at Revolution in Boulogne—A Revolt at Bolougne.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Asnieres via Versailles says the weather is rainy and operations are quiet for the present; but adds that the insurrection is failing to pieces.

A dispatch from Boulogne of the 19th says: This afternoon a Communist leader came here by train and addressed a crowd in support of the Commune. Considerable excitement prevailed, but it died out for a time, but eventually the police seized the flag and quieted the disturbance. There have been some disturbances at Bordeaux, but they were promptly repressed.

The Government Troops Occupy Asnieres.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Versailles today says the Government troops occupied Asnieres yesterday, driving the enemy across the Siene and capturing some prisoners. The loss of the Versailles troops was small. A battery has been placed in position at the end of the Boulogne bridge, and a pontoon bridge which crosses the river from Clichy to Asnieres. The insurgents were quiet and their batteries silent during last night.

From Paris by Mail.

A letter from Paris, April 4th, says that many parts of the city are deserted and dismal and desolate. The great avenues are full of people, but in the smaller streets nearly all the private residences are closed, and there are very few carriages.

By way of Brussels you can get over and there is the emblem of the Red Cross, evidently provided by a thoughtful concierge, and designed to prevent the Prussians from soiling the premises, for certainly he will not permit the ambulance to be occupied by Communists.

One of the principal avenues is occupied by several Washerwomen who are drying the linen on lines drawn between the trees.

The residence of M. Thiers and those of some of his colleagues are guarded by troops, but are constantly occupied by rebel forces.

Another thing which gives less than a collapse threatens the Commune at the present moment, and in every moderate element the revolution is a complete failure. Every night, and sometimes every day, which will pay. Stocks are dull and declined: selling against the Communists is the dread of their reason by sudden discovering themselves to have given power in this place to a man, or a certain that nobody in France is half so much astonished as they themselves at the success of the 18th, for it was simply inconceivable that the fire of one platoon of infantry should put Paris completely into the hands of a few hundred men sent to occupy the Buttes Chaumont. Nearly all the property holders are opposed to the Communists, and they see their rents, and seizes, by simple robbery, whatever valuables its agents require. The workmen are daily becoming the victims of the League, calling John B. Guthrie, Esq., to the chair, Mr. C. Stanton acting as Secretary.

The following resolutions were submitted for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That as citizens of Millvale borough we indorse the effort now being made to enforce the license laws, and pledge ourselves to aid the Judge ourselves to do our part of the good work.

Resolved, That we petition the Court to refuse to grant the granting of any license for the sale of liquors, ale or beer within the limits of this borough.

Resolved, That we invite the citizens of Shaler township, and their districts, to join us in a remonstrance against granting license or licenses for the sale of liquors, ale or beer in establishments contiguous to the lines of the respective districts.

Mr. Burrows, in the course of his remarks on the first resolution, called attention to the fact that the effort to *strictly enforce the laws*, regulating the liquor traffic, was not confined alone to Allegheny county. In other portions of the State, and in Pittsburgh, the law was openly violated. The enemy is wide awake, vicious and unscrupulous, not even afraid to imbrue his hant in blood to carry out their hellish designs. Only a few days ago a saloon-keeper in Pittsburgh was arrested and obtained permission to read a card, published in a western paper, setting forth the particulars of a murder by the agent, on a person who had done, only his duty, as a law-abiding citizen in enforcing the law, and for which a horde of ruffians attacked him with felonious intent.

Burgess Munden spoke specially on the second resolution, and in order to avoid any conflict with, especially in reference to the NECESSITY clause of the license law. He also counselled co-operation with all the citizens in the surrounding districts in such as our district was worse afflicted with neighboring beer holes. He said with the "one only restauration" in own our district.

Mr. Williams, in a few general remarks, deprecated the existence of such places as the Bull's Head, which had been refused because the bond contained but one surety. He asked permission of the Board to file an amended bond; and, if the bond should prove satisfactory, he asked the Board to rescind the refusal and grant the license.

Mr. Negley—The Board cannot recall this application. It has been finally passed upon, and under the rules of the Court it is in the hands of the Clerk.

Mr. Parkinson—The gentlemen on the other side are fighting tribes. If they are in earnest, endeavoring to enforce the laws, I am with them; but this application is a contemptible subterfuge, taking advantage of technicalities, in doing the cause this party represent an injury. It is unfair and unmanly to oppose the correction of a mere error of oversight, and put clients and counsel to serious inconvenience and expense. I say that the amended bond be filed, and the license granted.

Mr. Negley—I assert that the paper is beyond the recall of the Board.

Mr. Parkinson—I will take the risk of that. I will take the risk of the Board, and will undertake to attend to. I have done very little business of this kind, and will do less if things are to be conducted in this way. I never have asked a license for any man who was not entitled to it, and I do not want to be baffled in getting the license.

Commissioner Scott—Mr. Parkinson, could we receive a new bond if the original were unsatisfactory?

Mr. Parkinson—I think the Board perfectly competent to do so. Mr. Negley will hardly dispute this point.

Mr. Negley—I hold that if the case had not been passed upon, and had not gone entirely out of the hands of the Board, another bond might then be received. That is, the case could be held over, from day to day, but it is not the practice to receive bonds when *decided* it was beyond recall. I give notice now, that if the papers of the Board, after going out of the hands of the Clerk, are altered or falsified, I will hold him responsible in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Mr. COYLE ON THREATS.

John Coyle, Esq.—You have no right to make such threats, and they should not be permitted here. This thing of holding the law in terrorem over the heads of the Board has got at a loss to surmise how it is to be stopped. The Quarter Sessions has no more power over the Board, except in cases of appeal, than I have. In order to bring this question up in tangible shape, I offer the following:

Resolved, That the Board of James Sands, of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, respectfully represents: That he filed his application in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, on behalf of the said James Sands, for a license to keep a tavern, &c.; that he has been informed by the Solicitor appointed to act in behalf of the Board, that an objection was made to the granting of the license, and that the Board would hear the objections to the granting of said license on Tuesday, 25th instant, his application was refused because of their being out some technical flaw in his bond. Petitioner further represents that the bond required by law to be given is not joint and several or mutual application, but in contemplation of the law is joint, and that in strict accordance with the law, he given and filed said appellant a bond in the sum of two hundred dollars. Petitioner, therefore, files with this, his petition, a bond with good and sufficient sureties, and asks its approval, so that the order of refusal may be set aside, properly made, be rescinded, and that his license be granted.

THE BOARD WANTS SOME LAW.

Commissioner Neely—The Board will hold over the question, as to our power to rehear cases, until we have the opinion of the Court upon it. We want to know what the law is.

Mr. Negley—The Court has signified its willingness to lay down the law upon any point in which the Commissioners may be in doubt.

Mr. Neely—We are willing to take the law from the Court and act accordingly.

ANOTHER "REFUSED" CASE CALLED UP.

Mr. Coyle then presented the petition of Stephen McFadden, of East Birmingham, which set forth that notwithstanding the fact that he had put up three beds shortly before the hearing and after the filing of his petition, yet he had more beds than the law required. He therefore asked that the order of refusal be revoked, and that the license be granted.

Mr. Neely—The Board will hold this case over, with the others, until the court decides whether we have power to re-hear or not.

THE CASE OF MAGDALENA TAGG.

H. C. Mackrell, Esq., counsel for Magdalena Tagg, of the First ward, Pittsburgh, who had been refused license because the petition was not signed, asked the Board to reconsider the case and grant the license. He held that although the petition was not signed, the affidavit on the back of the petition was signed, and that would be sufficient in any court of law or equity. He asked, that the license be granted, so that the counsel on the other side could appeal to court, where he would be willing to stand over it.

Commissioner Scott—Have you no right to appeal, in cases where licenses are refused?

Mr. Mackrell—I don't think a tavern keeper has any rights which a white man is bound to respect. I believe we have no right to appeal this case, and that is the reason why I wish you to grant the license that the case may be tested.

Commissioner Neely—We will submit the case to the court and get the law from them.

Mr. Jennings—It can be shown that the applicant keeps a disorderly house.

Mr. Mackrell—I believe that is not true—it is only the opinion of the gentleman.

Mr. Jennings—My opinion in this matter might be worth just as much as yours.

Mr. Mackrell—I took the character of the house, and I would not give three cents for your opinion.

Mr. Jennings—We may have an opportunity to show it right here.

Mr. Mackrell—This license was granted, and on the strength of that my client has been selling liquor.

Mr. Negley—The license was not granted.

Mr. Mackrell—The license is granted.

Mr. Negley—I'll argue no more about it.

Clerk Browne—The license was *granted in private, but refused in open court*, and it stands indorsed "refused."

Commissioner Neely—There is no use spending any further time on the case. We will not decide it until we get the law from the court.

GRANTED.

The license of Roger Sweeny, of the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, was then heard and granted without opposition.

The Board then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

A LECTURE ON A GREAT SUBJECT.

Rev. F. A. Noble on Robertson, Te-Night, at Rooms of Young Men's Christian Association.

The lecture on Rev. Frederick W. Robert

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871.

THERE is another disappointment about the breaking of the dead-lock at Harrisburg. We have reason to believe, however, that it will be broken, and that, too, at an early day.

THE License Board held another session yesterday, and although but little business was transacted, the legal questions discussed were of considerable importance. It is quite apparent from the proceedings elsewhere reported, that the Commissioners are now willing to learn what the law is, and govern themselves accordingly. The rashness which characterized their rulings at the outset has been toned down by the mandates of the Court, and they show a much better spirit towards the counsel representing the people. They will be put in the right path by and by.

WHAT a humiliating confession of weakness is contained in the statement, reported in our yesterday's cable telegrams, that five hundred million francs of the war indemnity which France has to pay Germany are known to be ready at Versailles, but that payment is delayed because the German troops, on the payment of this instalment, "would retire toward Rheims." These are indeed the very dregs of bitterness. To be compelled, in the face of the whole world, to acknowledge that Frenchmen are the worst enemies of France, is of itself sufficiently dreadful; but when to this is superadded the other admission that whatever of power and authority stands between it and chaos is alone due to the presence of its alien enemies, it suggests woe almost beyond human comprehension. Surely not even inexorable BISMARCK himself could desire a more complete triumph than this.

THE New York *Tribune* accompanies the decision of the Republican Senatorial caucus, not to take up amnesty at the present session, with the following remarks:

> "We deeply regret the fatuity of this course. The Democrats took Virginia away from us in 1869 because of Republican resistance to General Amnesty. In 1870, they wrested West Virginia and Missouri from us on this precise ground. We could not have carried either State but for the strong popular upheaval for General Amnesty and the restoration of political rights to all. Of course, we shall come to this pretty soon—certainly in our next National Platform—but how many more States can we afford to lose by stubbornly, foolishly resisting Manifest Destiny?"

It must occur to Republicans in general—for Republicans in general favor amnesty—that it will not do to much longer follow Mr. MORTON'S lead, for it is understood to be his leadership which we are marching under just now. And worse than all is the report that he is to be promoted to the Cabinet. Now that the San Domingo policy has been given up because it was a "policy opposed to the wishes of the people," why not let us have amnesty because it is a policy which the people are for?

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

To comprehend the situation in Paris is really a matter of considerable difficulty. A good many people, we fancy, have made up their minds that to understand it is simply impossible, or that if it were possible, it would not be worth while. The play seems not worth the candle. Whether the agitation be called revolution, civil war, or a riot, the word chaos, or the phrase *sohu-bohu*, which the French have borrowed and adopted from the biblical account of primitive matter, can alone the describe the turbulent imbroglio with which M. THIERS and his colleagues have to deal. A luminous statement concerning the Paris "Commune," and its former doings, which appeared in the *Nation* a few days ago, appears to have led some readers to fancy that, at last, they had a clue to the meaning of the struggle in Paris. But to suppose that the *commune* as defined, illustrated and advocated by the French social reformers, is the center of interest and effort to that fierce and ignorant rabble is to do the ruffians too much honor. A *commune*, that is a municipality strong enough to absorb or control the powers of the Executive, or any central government, would doubtless be welcome to them as the means of reorganizing society and equalizing the distribution of property. The cry of municipal independence for Paris, raised at first by the anarchists, even imposed upon many of the order-loving and property-loving citizens, small shopkeepers and other men of business. By the recognition of this claim THIERS seems for a while to have hoped to restore order. It was, however, soon apparent that the restoration of peace and quiet was the very thing which the agitators did not want. The election by which the Commune was recognised was of course a mere farce, and the supporters of the new system are divided into mutually hostile factions. Two parties, however, seem to be predominant, if predominance may be affirmed or supposed of any elements in the midst of such confusion worse confounded. One of these parties is made up of the mere anarchists, who desire disorder for its own sake, or rather in the hope that something will turn up for their own personal delectation, while the other leading party consists largely of members of the International Association of Workingmen, headed by the man ASSY before his incarceration. Many readers will remember him as the instigator some time ago of the strikes and riots at Creuzot. A journalist who interviewed him lately describes him as a man without instruction and wrongheaded, though energetic in character. He declared that he had never read but one book in his life, that was EDGAR QUINET'S work on *the revolutions of Italy*. In his ignorance this reading seems to have inflamed him with the desire of reproducing in the cities of France something like the *communes* of the Italian cities in the Middle Ages. They arose and grew strong from the weakness of the imperial government. When fully established, they formed leagues against the Popes who sought to rule them, and against the emperors who sought to despoil them, displaying wonderful vitality and vigor and really effecting very beneficent ends in the conservation of society and liberty. ASSY'S plan is, it appears, to organize similar *communes* in Paris and the other great French cities, which shall be each substantially independent in itself, and a trustworthy barrier against the oppressions or exactions of the supreme government. In fact, if the plan succeeded, there could be no supreme government, as the cities ruled by the *communes* would yield it obedience only when they pleased. The scheme is French secession. Set up in Paris, Paris would stand alone, apart from France, unless other cities chose to unite in league with it. The journalist to whom we have already referred, says:

> 'Such is our situation: a return to the middle ages, a retrogression of eight centuries, federation substituted for unity, universal suffrage become a dead letter, the Prussian invasion considered as one of those accidents for which Paris ought to disengage itself from all responsibility, the Assembly at Versailles existing only on the condition of being an appendage of the Commune."

Such is the situation of Paris so far as it is under Communistic control. But as before remarked, the Communists with definite views and plans, form a small minority of the great populace in arms against the Government and controlling the lives and property of the respectable people of the capital.

DEMOCRATIC CARPET BAGGING EXTRAORDINARY.

That enterprising missionary organization for the propagation of Democracy in foreign parts, known as the Tammany Society, contemplates, it is said, the sending of a deputation of negro envoys into the Southern States for the purpose of converting their colored brethren in that quarter, turning them from the error of their ways, and winning them to the love and support of the Democratic ticket. This is certainly a most convincing proof that Democracy proposes to leave no stone unturned in rendering its preparations for the coming contest perfect in all directions, besides evidencing one or two other things, among them possibly this, that in the opinion of Tammany, JOHN T. HOFFMAN is the only man of all the prospective Presidential candidates who can really save the country. It is exceedingly kind in the tax payers of New York to provide the requisite funds for this great humanitarian enterprise. The liberality of that city, and the promptitude with which it responds to appeals made in behalf of any noble cause, are remarkable. It has a big heart, and a full purse, the latter however being kept by TWEED. But this is a new field for the exercise of its charitable instincts, and although its citizens have not been and will not be consulted as to the amount of the contributions they would like to make, or whether they would prefer to abstain from contributing at all, they will foot the bills with hardly a murmur of complaint. It is true that the recent attempts at proselyting made by Tammany in Connecticut did not turn out remarkably well, but it will have a broader theater of action in the South. We advise the reverend doctors who control that organization to furnish their missionaries with copies of the famous South Carolina black code, and the slave laws of the Southern States in general, supplemented by a descriptive history of the noble part which Democracy has taken in every movement for the liberation and enfranchisement of the colored race, always making it more thorough by persistent obstinacy and opposition. Thus it might be set forth that except for the election of LINCOLN there would have been no secession, except for secession no war, except for war no emancipation, without this no enfranchisement, and so down to the end; special prominence being given to the incontrovertible fact that the unyielding determination of Democracy not to grant them any rights is the prime cause why they possess them all. This document could be reinforced with arguments and deductions drawn from the insurrection of Democracy in New York in 1863, illustrated with engravings of the chivalrous manner in which negroes were butchered, and colored orphan asylums burned to the ground; and it might be made still more effective by a condensed statement of Ku-Klux operations during the past year or two, with a few extracts from the more outspoken journals of the South in reference to the present situation. If this material were thrown together in the form of a pamphlet for distribution among the benighted black Republican heathens of that region, it would doubtless result in large accessions to the Tammany church, especially if it were liberally illustrated with "cuts" in the old free-hand style. The Southern negroes being comparatively illiterate, and possessing a child's greed for pictorial representation, this part of the matter ought not to be neglected. If it is, the proposed mission will fail.

WHEN IS IT TO BEGIN?

When is the Civil Service reform to begin? As long ago as the middle of last session Congress passed a law authorizing the President to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the Civil Service of the United States as were calculated to promote its efficiency; giving him power to employ suitable persons to make inquiries as to the fitness of candidates for the respective branches of service into which they might seek to enter, and generally to determine their duties and establish regulations for their conduct. The measure was not as broad and comprehensive as the friends of Civil Service reform could have wished, but it was better than nothing, and the country had a right to expect that a certain amount of real good would follow its passage, in respect to the matters which it embraced. It was at least a step in the right direction, and while many persons thought that it should have been mandatory instead of permissive—a law neither to be evaded nor neglected—everybody in the party felt inclined to give the President credit for sincere desire to cooperate in the admirable aims which the bill sought to promote. The Republican party has a right to expect that he will at least put this law into earnest and faithful execution, and it will stand by him in so doing. As a specimen of what, unless this is done, may be looked for next year when the great elections take place, and politicians of every grade are moving heaven and earth to compass their designs, we point to our special Washington dispatches of yesterday, relating how Representative PECK, of the Toledo district, bullied the appointing power into making a nomination for Postmaster of that city, although the Postmaster General had discountenanced the nomination, upon the grounds, which appear to have been fully established, that the Congressman had previously made improper approaches to the present incumbent, offering to secure his retention in office upon payment to him of certain moneys. But in spite of these sufficient reasons against him the unabashed Representative insisted that the new nomination should be made, claiming it as his legitimate right, and supplementing his request with a yet more impertinent demand for the removal from office of persons who had furnished the Department with information relative to his attempts at bargain and sale. It is not creditable to the administration that this private hawker of public patronage should be potent enough to stop the investigations which the Postmaster General proposed and set on foot. The charges should have been prosecuted and sifted to the fullest extent, and their truth or falsity thoroughly made known. The simple fact that PECK successfully resisted the inquiry, is *prima facie* evidence of their correctness. Innocent men court investigation; it is only the guilty who are concerned to cover up their tracks.

We are not moved by any captious or faultfinding spirit when we say that this whole method of dispensing public patronage is disgraceful to the country which permits it. We are not at all unmindful that the hands of the President are full of important work in other and apparently more important directions. But the greater importance is apparent alone, not real; while the very fact that persons whom he had a right to hope would stand by him in carrying out its provisions exhibit such unlooked for shamelessness in an opposite direction, only goes to prove the imperative necessity of the law. It was not expected that President GRANT could give his personal attention to the details of the matters involved, but it was expected that his disgust at the prevalence of reprehensible practices, like those of Mr. PECK in this instance, was so sincere and undisguised, that he would at least take the trouble to make the supervisory appointments provided for. It is to be remarked, also, that the fact that the measure is not compulsory makes it a criterion by which the willingness of the administration to give us a faithful and efficient conduct of the public business is to be tested. The constraint upon the President is all the greater in that it is purely a moral constraint. The power to impose conditions has been conceded in the broadest terms, and in the most complimentary manner to the President which it was possible to adopt. It has given him the real choice of his subordinates, without in any way tying his hands or fettering his action. It puts upon him at once the responsibility and the honor, compelling him to appoint no man, but making it possible for him to benefit the whole country by following the method of nature in its selection of the best. And this the people expect.

THE last number of the *Independent* takes the ground that while no interests of the United States call for the annexation of Santo Domingo, the acquisition ought to be made for reasons of a purely philanthropic character, and it pushes its missionary argument so far as to declare it to be a duty "to ment so far as to declare it to be a duty "to ment so far as to declare it to be a duty "to ment

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 19, 1871.

It is remarked that our loan market is working very closely at the present time. Money seems to be scarce at most of the discount houses, and the banks themselves can barely accommodate strictly customer paper. The bill brokers have great difficulty in placing paper with private lenders, and as a general thing, are quite shy of promissory notes unless accompanied with some good collateral.

—Local stocks are firm, with light transactions. Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds are very scarce, and as high as 91⅞@92 was bid for small lots without bringing out sellers. Connellsville 7s are up to 93½@93¾, and very few sellers at that price.

Government bonds are strong and higher to-day, in sympathy with the advance in gold and the purchase of $5,000,000 of five-twenties by the Treasury. There appears to be no organized movement to advance prices on the part of those who usually work the market.

—The New York *Evening Post* of yesterday says: "There is no abatement in the speculative furore at the Stock Exchange, and as a rule the market is strong. Cleveland and Pittsburgh sold at 130 at the opening, but afterwards reacted to 126½. No official announcement has been made as yet of the rumored 10 per cent dividend, and the indications favor the theory that the large holders of the stock are anxious to gather in the country stock and whatever is in sight before making known their programme, which, however, is promised in a very short time. Inquiry with this end in view and reports have been circulated that the Pennsylvania Central people have determined upon a consolidation of the roads, and will therefore lease the road on terms favorable to their own corporation. As near as we can learn, the movement in this direction is entirely independent of them and any increase in the share capital will be founded upon the basis of the increased earning capacity of the road, after the manner of the stock expansion of the Vanderbilt roads, Lake Shore, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and others that might be named.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's banking and brokerage house, 50 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 19, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	99⅛
Do. Scrip	96¾	96¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	21	21
Reading	109	108⅝	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
Fort Wayne		133		133½		
Mich. Cent.		122		122		
Lake Shore	104	104	104	104	104⅛	104⅛
Illinois Cent.	128	128	128	128	127⅝	128
Cleve. & Pitts.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
C. & W.	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Do. pref.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
St. Paul	62	61¾	62	61¾	61¾	61¾
Do. pref.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Fol. & Wabash	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Do. pref.		93		93		
Fort Wayne	98	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chic. & Alton		118		118		
Do. pref.		135		135		
R. I. & Erie	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
N. J. Central		82½		82½		
Canton		52½		52½		
W. U. Tel.	128	128	128	128	128	128
Quicksilver	13	13	13	13	13	13
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Adams Ex.		80		80		
Wells F. Ex.		50		50		
American Ex.		57½		57½		
U. S. Ex.		50		50		
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛

—The comments of the New York press on the present status of the stock market there are quite interesting to operators. The *Tribune* of yesterday says: A slight reaction in Lake Shore, which has led the market for several days, had a chilling effect upon the other stocks in the early transactions of the day; but this soon disappeared, and prices were again on the ascending grade, the fancy of speculation displaying itself in a manner decidedly in New York Central stock and scrip, and in others which, in the rush for Lake Shore, had temporarily occupied "in back seat" in the movements. The prevailing impression is that operators are gathering like summer insects round the flame of speculation and that they will soon find little to attract them by the warmth before getting their wings scorched, as in due time they must. There is a grim humor in the calculations made by the shrewd speculators of Wall street in regard to the increase of confidence in the money advance. They count with almost unerring certainty upon such support as soon as the *ris inertiæ* of the market can be fairly overcome; and not until then do they expect to be able to unload clique accumulations of stock. While prices are comparatively low, considered, unlike the great Rothschild, are unwilling to buy; but when they are up and "kiting," to use a street phrase, then comes their opportunity to sell to swell the volume of the rising tide. And thus, as many a time before, the old game is played over and over; and the higher prices go, the stronger seems to be the disposition to buy. This singular peculiarity of the stock market seems to be quite natural, however absurd it may appear; and when the current runs in the direction of higher prices the bull operators scarcely ever see the bottom of the market, while upon the other hand the bears never see the end of a decline. The transactions in stocks to-day have been of immense magnitude, and not inferior in amount to those of any other single day this year. The market in the Lake Shore has been led by Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which made the extraordinary rise of forty per cent, from 101 to 130 on a revival of the rumor of a lease to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, thus adding another recruit to the Scott guard. This lease (so the story goes) is to be accompanied by 50 per cent stock dividend, the Pennsylvania Company guaranteeing a ten per cent dividend on the increased valuation, which is quite probable. New York Central and Hudson River moved up about one per cent.; Ohio and Mississippi was active and strong, but the lease report to the Baltimore and Ohio Company has doubtless exercised a very less influence; Rock Island was advanced to higher quotations, Wabash maintaining the prominence of its way. A fresh movement seems to have commenced in Pacific Mail, which advanced to-day from 44⅝ to 45¾. The company has in dock, as it is stated, over $2,000,000 in cash assets, and is earning at the rate of about $80,000 net per month. The Panama route fanning the breezes, while the China line is very profitable. St. Paul's were active and higher.

The *Herald* remarks as follows: The stock market was the scene of great excitement over a sharp rise in Pittsburgh, which suddenly usurped the place of Lake Shore as the leading feature of the market, and advanced to 128, against 117¾ at the opening of business. This old rumor of a 50 per cent dividend is revived, and report goes so far as to say that the dividend was actually declared to-day, but will not be publicly announced for some time to come. Meantime the street fixes the dividend at 25 per cent from 40 to 75 per cent, with the completion of the former intimation of a lease to the Pennsylvania Central, the controlling parties believing that they can afford to pay dividends on the enlarged capital without the aid of the latter corporation. The market was at the same time active and strong throughout every direction, but the absorbing attraction afforded by Pittsburgh almost diverted attention from it. Lake Shore closed Mississippi to 54¾, in New York Central to 99⅝, in New York Central scrip to 96⅛, in St. Paul to 62¾, and in the preferred to 82, which touches the highest mark this season. The speculative feeling also ran stronger on Union Pacific, Western Union Telegraph and Wabash. Pacific Mail, which, as the street expresses it, "hasn't had its lease," advancing to 46. Occasionally, Northwestern commons was weak, and fell off to 58¾, while in the investment list Panama broke off to 104. The supposition is that the latter is the foregone result of a Tehuantepec canal, not to speak of the original and still lingering influence of the Pacific Railroad as a thoroughfare between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. In fact, whatever future glory is destined to attend Pacific Mail lies in the prospects as a steamship route between Asia and California. Lake Shore, which seems to be temporarily shelved—scrip, dividend and all—broke down to 96⅝, but recovered to 104¾, and closed at 104⅛. The street was in the mood for a fresh favorite, and hence took up Pittsburgh quite readily. Indeed the upward movement in prices is gradually visiting the whole list of active specialties, and while fancy stocks and unreal as may be its selections, it certainly makes the round of them, until at length the most neglected comes in for its share.

—The *Times* says: On the Stock Exchange the prevailing confidence in favor of higher prices through the next two or three months is not only marked among many of the wealthiest operators of the street, but already the resistance to the rise in the market is weakened by the unstinted purchases of every one of the prominent New York and Western railways has temporarily disappointed the Bear opposition. It may not be untimely to remark, however, that this very preponderance may lead to frequent if not violent fluctuations before the summer campaign of speculation is fairly entered upon in June or July. The decline to-day was a fair ride, decidedly in advance of the prices of Saturday.

—The *World* is cautious, and thinks as prices have been steadily advancing for more than three months, and are now higher than the most sanguine had ever expected them to be, the managing classes to bring them to this high point have been engineered with skill and ample resources of cash and credit. Every one has now the point confidentially that the leading railway shares are to be "put to chase." Those familiar with Wall street affairs know what this means. The market will be carried higher, but the prudent holders of stocks would do well to sell and realize the large profits now offered to them by the manipulators of the stock market. The point has now been reached when it becomes a question whether the public or the clique manipulators succeed in selling and realizing the enormous profits offered by present quotations. Those experienced in Wall street affairs will not hesitate to sell what they hold, but they will be equally careful not to sell short, as the cliques have commenced to unload with the view of selling and advancing the market.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: The rate at which the Pennsylvania Company is absorbing railroads may be estimated from the fact that, whereas the total length of lines owned and leased by the company in 1868 was 878 miles, it is now 3,800, and, counting the Union Pacific, which is practically under its control, 6,700 miles. It is also currently reported that the Pennsylvania Company have purchased the whole section of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad which extends from Gilman (eighty miles south of Chicago) to Warsaw, Illinois (on the Mississippi River), and is by that means endeavoring to become a competitor for the transportation of the corn of Illinois. If this rumor should prove true, it would be practically giving the Pennsylvania Company a ten per cent dividend on the increased valuation, which is quite probable. New York Central and Hudson River moved up about one per cent.; Ohio and Mississippi was active and strong, but the lease report to the Baltimore and Ohio Company has doubtless exercised a very less influence; Rock Island was advanced to higher quotations, Wabash maintaining the prominence of its way. A fresh movement seems to have commenced in Pacific Mail, which advanced to-day from 44⅝ to 45¾. The company has in dock, as it is stated, over $2,000,000 in cash assets, and is earning at the rate of about $80,000 net per month. The Panama route fanning the breezes, while the China line is very profitable. St. Paul's were active and higher.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1871. }

REMARKS.—A heavy shower of rain fell this morning, and the indications are that more will follow. This will please the farmers, and we expect to see "grass butter" flowing in and the present rather steep prices reduced. We have nothing new to offer the reader, prices remaining about the same as yesterday's figures. Trade, in all branches is very active, and daily increases in volume. This is, in a manner, caused by the influx of country dealers, who read the COMMERCIAL, and from its columns have found that they can buy goods as cheap here as in the East. The holders of the leading lines of saleable good, such as dry goods, groceries, provisions, hardware, bacon, flour, grain, &c., &c., are firm in their views, and whist they are willing to sell at a small magingal profit, will not make concessions to any extent to effect sales. The produce market continues to be well supplied, being liberally stocked from the South with tomatoes, peas, &c.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, which will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,285	3,827	9,112
Apples, bbls	698	887	1,585
Cheese, boxes	559	364	923
Corn, sacks	3,563	4,569	8,132
Wheat, sacks	2,473	4,947	7,420
Barley, sacks	2,315	2,039	4,354
Rye, sacks	1,385	1,372	2,757
Oats, sacks	4,571	4,554	9,125
Butter, packages	309	159	468
Bacon, pieces	341	242	583
Lard, tierces		3,662	3,662
Dried beef tongues		90	90

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice $ bbl. Common to fair $2 50@3 $ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 $ doz; in kegs and firkins 10c@10c $ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 5¾ $ cent., 3½@4c; common 4¾ $ cent., 3¼c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9@9½ $ lb.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter, and we are reported sales at 23@25c for choice to 20c for inferior. Received 49 packages.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c $ lb.

BEANS—We report the market quiet, with regular sales of small at $1 50@2 $ bush.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c $ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 5-lb cans, $ doz, $1 75; 2½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $1; 5-lb cans, $3 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We are reported a good trade demand at the following rates quoted jobbing: Sugar cured Hams, 15c; canvassed do, 16c; Breakfast Bacon 15@15½c; Sugar Cured Hams, 17c; canvassed do, 18c; Dried Beef 18½@19c; Lard, prime kettle rendered in tierces, 12½c, buckets 14c, kegs, 13½@14c; Country Lard 12@12c. Mess Pork $20 50.

CHEESE—The supply is increasing, though prices remain firm and unchanged. We quote: N. Y. Goshen at 18@19c $ lb; Ohio Goshen 17½@18c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve 15c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve 15c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve 15

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Closing Hours of the Session.

The House Refuses to Concur in the Conference Report on the Ku-Klux Bill—A Report Made—The Iron-Clad Oath Retained—Adjournment To-day, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1871.

The Ku-Klux Bill.

The House was wholly engaged to-day upon the report of the Conference Committee on the Ku-Klux bill. The Sherman amendment met with opposition from nearly all who made remarks, as did also the section prescribing the vote for jurors. The debate was mainly confined to Republicans. At half past four o'clock the previous question was ordered, when the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment by a vote of 106 to 74. The speaker then appointed another Conference Committee, consisting of Messrs. Shellabarger, Poland and Whitthorn, and the House took a recess till 7:30 this afternoon. Upon reassembling the Conference report not being forthcoming, no business was transacted, and after waiting until ten o'clock, the House took a further recess until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The new Ku-Klux Conference committee on the part of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Edmunds, Carpenter at Thurman, reported about nine o'clock this evening. The following received from their objections to the iron-clad oath, but insisted upon striking out Sherman's amendment and substituting therefor a provision prohibiting that instead of counties being assessed for damages occasioned by crimes committed therein, all individuals who may witness the same, and who shall refuse to render assistance shall be held liable both civilly and criminally. Immediately upon the reading of the report Mr. Sherman took the floor and made a violent speech against the substitute for his section, which he declared impotent and powerless for either good or evil. The debate was continued until a late hour, and with every prospect of the report not being concurred in by the Senate. So far as the House is concerned, there seems to be but little doubt but that the substitute for Sherman's amendment will be concurred in there. The only difficulty will arise in concurring in the iron-clad oath section, which has already been voted down by the House on three different occasions. The opinion seems to be to-night that in its anxiety to get away the House will agree to this provision.

Adjournment.

After talking until one o'clock this morning (20th), the Senate came to a vote on the report of the Conference Committee, and it was agreed to, 36 to 13. Hill and Robertson, Republicans, voted in the negative. After voting against a motion to fix the adjournment at 2 o'clock to-day, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

REJECTION OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT.

About thirty-one Republicans voted with the Democrats to reject the first report of the Committee of Conference on the Ku-Klux bill. The fifty members absent or not voting were nearly equally divided between Democrats and Republicans.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

It is said to-day that it is not probable the Senate will be called in extraordinary Executive session until toward the close of the month.

TRIP TO THE PACIFIC.

The President designs visiting the Pacific coast about the 1st of September.

THE LEGAL TENDER CASES.

The argument in the legal tender case was to-day concluded by Potter, of New York, and the question is now in the hands of the Court. The opinion will probably be delivered on Monday next.

ADJOURNMENT.

There is now but little if any doubt that adjournment will take place to-morrow.

SUMNER AND FISH.

Senator Sumner, who spent much of his time in preparing a speech giving the true story of his relations with Secretary Fish, and how they came to be severed, has decided not to deliver it in the Senate. It is thought he said of the haste which impels a man to unfold personal and private matters, but has fallen out with another, it is no doubt true that Sumner has the advantage of Fish in knowing many things for publicity of which he would place the Secretary in an unpleasant attitude.

CHICAGO.

A New Court Selected for the Trial of Rev. C. E. Cheney—Convention of Distillers.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Rev. Charles E. Cheney having failed to make a selection from the list of prejudgers furnished by Bishop Whitehouse, the standing committee of the diocese met to-day and selected the following clergymen to constitute the court: Clinton Locke, Chicago; J. L. Townsend, Jacksonville; Fred. Gregg, Springfield; W. W. Estabrook, Ottawa, and W. N. Williams, Dixon. *Dr. Locke* was appointed president of the court. That tribunal will meet in Chicago, May 3d.

A convention of the distillers of the United States met in Chicago to-day. The call for the convention states that the distilling interest is more heavily depressed than any other branch of business; that the cause of this is over-production and want of concert among distillers; that to obviate this there should be consolidation of interests and limiting of product; that it is proposed to embrace in this movement the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, which States last year paid tax on seventy million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand gallons of spirits, to the ratio of each distillery according to its registered capacity. The convention will consider the general laws of Ohio or some other State, elect a Board of Directors who shall have absolute control over the production and sale of spirits, place a uniform profit of ten cents a gallon on the gallon, this profit to go into a general pool and to be divided once a month *pro rata*, according to registered capacity of each house, whether running or not. Chas. Tallman, of New York, was elected temporary chairman of the convention, which embraced delegates from Chicago and various other points in Illinois, from Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Missouri and New York. A committee on organization was appointed, and after a recess the convention would go into secret session.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1871

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICANS.

The Reform Club of London has elected Sheridan, Forsythe and Badeau honorary members.

REOPENING OF CANAL NAVIGATION.

The navigation of the Erie Canal will be resumed on the 24th inst.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Chevalier Rangabee to Miss Gerroit, took place this afternoon at the Greek chapel, Second avenue. The ceremony was strictly private, and was performed by Rev. Nicholas Bjenvig, chaplain of the Greek and Russian legations. There were present Baron Gerolt, and lady, Count de Lagay, Russian Minister, the Greek Consul, and Judge Dales and wife.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Charles Ealide suicided by hanging at his residence in Milwaukee yesterday morning. No cause is known.

Cambridge, O., was visited by a very severe hail storm, accompanied with a heavy gale and lightning, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Hail fell to the depth of some six inches. The wind blew down a large barn. A great number of windows were broken. The fruit is all destroyed. The storm extended about a mile in width. No one injured.

Yesterday afternoon five boys of ages from six to ten years, while playing around a sand bank on Lafayette street, Grand Rapids, Mich., were buried by a bank. Two of them managed to get out and give the alarm. The other three were dead when taken out. They were sons of E. W. Barnes, Chas. Rice and Peter Buschic.

Immigration to the North of Kansas commences very heavy. Large numbers of newcomers go West from Atchison on every train, and a stream of wagons is constantly passing into the great homestead region west of there. The crop prospects are very fine, and a larger breadth of land has been plowed this season than ever before.

Yesterday afternoon a lad named Peters, aged fourteen, and only son of a poor widow, while playing on the railroad track at Jeffersonville, Ind., was struck by a locomotive and his head crushed so that he died in a few minutes.

A man, supposed to be Michael Weber, of Cincinnati, committed suicide at Dayton, yesterday.

James Atkinson, Democratic and Citizens' candidate, was re-elected Mayor of Newport, R. I., yesterday, by seventy majority.

The Wadsworth Iron Works at Buffalo, N. Y., suspended business yesterday. Over one thousand persons are thrown out of employment. There is a prospect that the creditors will arrange to resume business soon.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

The Mankato Sunk.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 19.—The little stern-wheel freight boat Mankota, belonging to the Northwestern Union Packet Company, was last evening near St. Peter in four feet of water. Loss small.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—River twelve feet and falling. Arrived—Glasgow, Arkansas river; Charmer, Evansville; Lawrence, Nashville. Departed—Robert Burns, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Liberty No. 4, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—River still falling, with three feet in the chute and five feet eight inches in the canal. Very warm to-day; clear and pleasant to-night. No business was done. Arrived—Bostona and Leonidas, Cincinnati; Sam. J. Hale, Alice Dean, Memphis. Departed—Alice Dean, Sam. J. Hale, Cincinnati; Aleonia, New Orleans; Leonidas, New Orleans. The tow-boat Big Condor came in from Pomeroy with a raft of salt and started back; the J. S. Neal came through the canal and left for Pomeroy; the H. C. Wilson left for Nashville with seven barges of salt. The Robb put in tow through the canal to be taken to Pittsburgh by the Grand Lake to-morrow, also, a barge of sugar off the Belfast, go to Cincinnati by the mail boat to-morrow. The canal is clear, but there is not enough water for barges of coal. The coal is being taken off Bigley's barges, stuck on the rocks at the head of the canal.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 19.—Weather cloudy, with heavy rain and violent wind this morning; now clear and warm. River fallen ten inches. Mail List: Emma Floyd and barge up at 5 P. M.; Falls City, Bowling Green to Louisville, 5 A. M.; Ada Hellman, Wabash river and returning; P. W. Strader up 10 A. M.; Morning Star, Louisville packet, 3 P. M.; Mary Ament, Cannelton packet, 4 P. M.; Idlewild to Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 19.—Port list to-day: Belle Memphis Memphis to St. Louis, 5 A. M.; R. J. Lockwood, Shreveport to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Valid, Wheeling to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Utah, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Exchange, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Tyrone, Nashville packet, 6 P. M.; Col. Bolantz, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 7 P. M.; Virginia, New Orleans to Louisville, 8 P. M. The river fell six inches. There has been severe storm, wind and rain this morning, detaining the local packets. Clear; mercury 74.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Arrived—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; City of Pekin, Peoria. Departed—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Kate Robinson, Cincinnati; Red Wing, St. Paul; Grand River, Memphis; General Anderson, Mound City. River almost stationary. Weather clear, with high wind and heavy rain last night.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—Weather clear; mercury 78. River falling slightly. Arrived—Cleburne, Arkansas; Batesville, White river. Departed—James Howard, New Orleans; Minneola, Cincinnati.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Arrived—Glencoe, Louisville; Imperator, Arkansas. Departed—Wicks, St. Louis, Cloudy and warm.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, April 19.—Cattle market firm at the advance noted yesterday; receipts 200 head; sales of the same day last week; supply medium to fair; sales were made on a decreasing number of cattle and good to fair steers averaging from 1,220 to 1,300 lbs at $6 @ $6 50; 30 at 1,222 lbs to 1,265 lbs at $6; market closed dull; sales: 30 Ohio, $6 @ $6 25; 61 Missouri, 1,250 lbs, $6 @ $6 50; 20 Illinois steers, 1,231 lbs, $6 @ $6 50; 20 Ohio steers, 1,231 lbs, $6 @ $6 50; 20 Illinois steers, 1,208 lbs, $6 @ $6 75; 22 Canada, 1,231 to 1,500 lbs at $6 @ $6 75; 22 Canada steers, 1,231 to 1,500 lbs at $6 @ $6 75. Sheep—The market is not animated, but prices are firm at last quotations: sales: 30 head Ohio, 90 lbs, at $5 @ $5 25; 30 Ohio, 90 lbs, at $5 @ $5 25; 30 Michigan, 80 lbs, at $4 75. Hogs—Receipts, 60 head; sales were made of 60 head at $6 @ $6 25; sales were made of 60 head at $6 @ $6 25.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Unsuccessful Attempt to Abolish the English Game Laws.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Commons this evening, there was an excited discussion on the bill for the abolition of the game laws. Porter Allen Taylor, member for Leicester, in support of the bill stated that one-tenth part of the surface of Scotland, or two million acres of land, has been reserved as deer forests, and the population exiled to make room for game. Right Hon. Henry Bouverie Brandt, member for Cambridgeshire, in the course of some remarks in opposition to the bill, said that poachers and thieves exclusively urged the abolition of the game laws. Upon a division of the House there was found to be a majority of 129 against the bill.

Newspapers Suppressed—Panic Among the Nationals.

PARIS, April 19, P. M., *via* LONDON, April 20, 1 A. M.—The Commune has suppressed the newspapers *Opinion Nationale*, *La Cloche*, *Le Soir* and *Le Bien Public*. The recent elections are declared valid by the Commune.

There was a panic at one of the outposts of the National Guard yesterday, and the men were rallied with difficulty.

Work of the Peace Conference Nearly Done.

BRUSSELS, April 19.—It is said that the Peace Conference will soon conclude its labors. All questions have been made in writing, but it is known that no concessions have been made to France.

Resignation.

The *Nord* to-day announces that Picard has resigned his position as Minister of the Interior in the French Cabinet.

German Prince Imperial En Route to St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The Prince Imperial of Germany is expected to arrive here on Saturday.

CRIME.

OMAHA, April 19.—Cora Clinton, self-accused of murdering Daniel E. Hedden at a house of illfame, had a preliminary trial to-day, and was sent back to jail to await the next session of the District Court. The opinion is that she is insane, or is attempting to relieve other parties.

The ten prisoners who escaped from the Penitentiary at Lincoln have not been captured nor heard from. The burning of the Insane Asylum and escape of these prisoners was probably prearranged, and it is thought that some officials are not innocent of a knowledge of the whole affair. It is generally conceded that there is a villainous condition of affairs at the State capital, and nothing too bad to be attempted. It is stated the asylum was unsafe, was fast crumbling from being imperfectly constructed, that it was fired by the incendiary at the same place where it had been set on fire once before, and the most favorable excuse that can be given for the escape of the prisoners from the penitentiary is that the guard was probably asleep.

RICHMOND, VA., April 19.—Stephen Mason, member of the Legislature, was to-day convicted of attempting to pack a jury in the case of ex-Mayor Cahoon, with a view to his acquittal, and fined $500. W. H. Hopper was convicted of the same offence, and fined $200.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1871.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The storm center, which was Tuesday evening west of Iowa, has moved slowly northeastward, and is now central over St. Paul, Minn. Threatening weather with falling barometer has been experienced on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, which is now generally succeeded by clearing up weather. Rain has fallen north of the Ohio and on the lakes eastward to Ogdensburg. Fresh to heavy winds, generally from southwesterly winds, have generally prevailed from the Ohio and Missouri rivers to the Atlantic coast. A severe northeast gale has continued, but is now abating on the latter lake.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the storm will move northeastward, and that the winds will abate on the lower lakes. Clear and partially cloudy weather is probable for Thursday on the South Atlantic and Gulf.

RAILWAY MATTERS

INJUNCTION REFUSED.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—Judge Bruce, of the Circuit Court of Gibson county, Indiana, on Tuesday last, in the case of the people of Pulaska and White River townships, Gibson county, vs. the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railway, in which the taxpayers asked for an injunction against the officers of the townships on the collection of subscriptions of stock for completing the roads, decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law authorizing the subscription to the capital stock of railway companies by townships. He also decided some technical points regarding the local election authorizing the subscription, and refused to grant the injunction prayed for.

FIRES.

Dubuque, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, April 20, 1 A. M.—Ferkler's ale brewery, together with his residence and outbuildings, were totally destroyed by fire about twelve o'clock tonight. Loss, $50,000; insured for $18,000.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boots and Shoes—F. A. Konold & Co.
Dress Goods—White, Orr & Co.
Axes, Saws and Shovels—Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co.
Cement Cisterns—Samuel Henderson.
Copartnership Notice—Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co.
Situation Wanted—W. Box 53, Fairview, W. Va.
Situation Wanted—S. S., this office.
Silver Plated Waiters—J. R. Gilchrist.
Offices for Rent—J. B. Campbell
Property—102 Fourth avenue.
Notice to Contractors—Borough of Temperanceville.
Situation Wanted—Box O, this office.
Engine and Boiler for Sale—H. Seitz.
Horses for Rent—101 Third avenue.
Wood Sawing Machines—John Biggert & Son.
Lippincott's Aerated Soda Water Apparatus—McClarran & McKennan.
China Tea Store—R. E. Breed & Co.
Rising Sun Stove Polish.
Steel Wire Mattresses—A. McIlwaine.
Chinaware—R. E. Breed & Co.
Carriages—Shaffer's Bazaar.
Doors and Sash—Mellon Brothers.
Opera Chairs—H. Sixth street.
Oakland Property at Auction—C. H. Love.
Copartnership Notice—Rosenbaum, Fleishman & Co.
House for Sale—C. H. Love.
Dinner Sets—R. E. Breed & Co.
City Hall—St. Bridget's Church Fair.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Help.
Fifth Avenue Opera House—Gaiete Comique Troupe of Specialties.
Masonic Hall—Prof. J. M. Macallister.
Glenwood Grove for Rent—J. H. Williamson.
Removal—Dollar Savings Bank.
Commissioner Merchant—R. W. McConnell.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Ebenmatic Remedy—Hodgson's Embrocation.
National Insurance Company of Allegheny.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Situation Wanted—Henry Gutmann.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. J. Bender & Co.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Attend to Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Evans' Ornamental Stove.
Louisville Cement—Laing & McKillip.
Hood and Side Saddles—J. H. Bond.
Car Wheel Works—Gill & Bidwell.
Carriages—Workman & Davis.
Notice to Shippers—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Hardware—Lang Bro.
Monongahela Foundry—Anderson & Freygood.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Jacobsohn.
Lace Curtains and Shades—E. Edmundson & Son.
Tubs, Damask, John S. Brown, 213 Church street, New York.
Sunny Side Tobacco—Wegman & Bro.

List of Unmailable Letters, April 19, 1871.

J. R. Arnold, Salem, Ohio.....3c
W. S. Head & Bro., Latrobe, Pa.....3c

CITY MATTERS.

A DEMOCRAT CONVERTED.

A Juror Objects to Serving with a Colored Man—He is Induced to Waive His Objections and Accepts the Situation.

A little episode, calculated to relieve for a time the dull monotony of Court proceedings, and one which serves to show how easily some men can be induced to change their views in regard to matters, even in which some pet principle or blind faith is involved, occurred in the District Court yesterday.

In empanneling a jury in the last case taken up in that Court, the fourth juror called, and who answered to his name, proved to be an "American citizen of African descent," who notwithstanding the fact that his skin was as black as ebony bears in his countenance marks of intelligence considerably above mediocrity. The colored man called was Charles C. Kelly, a bricklayer, from the Twelfth ward, a modern Democrat, "dyed in the wool," who, on his name being answered, when summoned to serve on the jury, that he would not sit on the jury with a colored man. After the serving by the jury had been called, and the clerk had directed the jurors to hold up their hands and be sworn Mr. Kelly refused to keep his faith inviolate, and the following colloquy ensued:

Mr. Kelly—Judge, I would like to be excused from serving upon this jury.

Judge Kirkpatrick—On what grounds sir?

Mr. Kelly—Because, I don't want to serve on a jury with a colored man. It is against my principles.

Judge Kirkpatrick—The reason is not sufficient. You cannot be excused on that ground. Have you any other?

Mr. Kelly—No, sir.

Judge Kirkpatrick—Clerk, swear the jury.

Mr. Kelly took the oath, and finding there was no means of escape, apparently quietly resigned to his fate, and from the attentive manner of Mr. Kelly during the trial of the case notwithstanding the terrible colored man occupied a seat immediately in front of him. We are led to presume that there is at least a possibility of converting Mr. Kelly to the true faith. We hope he may be reclaimed from the depths of the darkness through which he has been blindly groping for the past ten or twenty years.

Death of Mr. Thomas Williams.

Mr. Thomas Williams, until recently editor of the *Evening Mail* of this city, died at the residence of a friend in Sewickley yesterday morning at seven o'clock. Mr. Williams for some years past has been suffering with pulmonary consumption, which finally terminated in the end he had long since, thinking a change of climate would be beneficial, he left this city for New Orleans, but finding that he was gradually growing worse and being advised if he must die to die among his friends, he returned and accepted the hospitalities of a friend at Sewickley, where he received all the care and attention that it was possible for kind hands and willing hands to bestow, until he breathed his last.

Mr. Williams, although a young man, being but twenty-seven years of age, possessed a well developed mind, and a high order of literary talent, which had been carefully cultivated. He was a deep thinker and a ready writer, and possessed many excellent qualities of both head and heart, which rendered him a true friend and pleasant companion. He was universally beloved by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, and his many friends will learn of his death with profound sorrow and deep regret.

Row in a Graveyard.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock a row occurred in the Eleventh ward graveyard between four well-known roughs named Reddy Hughes, Henry Grant, Robert Oliver and John Comfort. Hughes, it will be remembered, has already served a term in the penitentiary, and had not been released more than two days before he was committed to the work-house. The origin of the difficulty was about a pool game, which lodged to one of the parties, and blows were freely exchanged, and one of them had a small dagger in his possession, which he used, but did not do any serious injury. Lieutenant Wilmot learned of the difficulty, when he, in company with officers McLain, McMullen and Chisham, soon arrived at the place, and with great difficulty arrested them. The roughs resisted all they could and handled the officers uncourteously but were finally overpowered and conveyed to the Eleventh ward station house. Last night and this morning they were brought to the central station house, and will have a hearing this morning.

THE CHURCH SOCIABLES and suppers, gotten up by the lady members of Grace Church, corner Webster avenue and Grant street, are looked forward to by all who have had the good fortune to attend them, with pleasure, well knowing that a pleasant time is on hand and a good supper awaits them. This evening, from six to ten o'clock, the table will be spread, and any number of indies present, to see that grand, properly attended to. As the entire proceeds are appropriated to the feeding and clothing of needy children, who look forward for the fatherless to begrudge their mite in such a cause?

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Allegheny Quartette sing in the Methodist church, Greensburg, to-night.

THE Central Inclined Plane Company, will meet at No. 128 Smithfield street, on Friday evening, to take action on the report of the auditing committee.

A THOROUGHLY soaked individual, both inside and outside, was brought to the lock-up in a wheelbarrow last evening.

EVA BAKER complained to Mayor Brush last evening that Andrew, her husband, had abused her. A warrant was issued.

EDWARD WISEMAN got a term of twenty days in the Workhouse from Mayor Brush for disorderly conduct.

OFFICER LONG last evening arrested William Corrigan on a charge of beating his wife. He will have a hearing this morning.

A FREIGHT TRAIN on the Pan Handle Railroad jumped the track near Braddock Station and was considerably wrecked yesterday. The track was not obstructed long.

JOHN KELLER, a boy fifteen or seventeen years of age, from Philadelphia, while on his way to this city fell from a freight train at Harrisburg, Monday night, and was severely injured.

EIGHT car loads of freight arrived from Baltimore, via Cumberland and Connellsville, yesterday. The merchandise transported will be found enumerated in column of imports.

JOHN SHEARY struck Michael Tiernan over the head with a plate, at a boarding house on Grant street yesterday, cutting him in two places. Sherry escaped before the police arrived.

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REV. THOMAS S. PARK, of Allegheny Presbytery, formerly pastor of Industry and Smith's Ferry congregations, has received a unanimous call to the church of Tyrone, Redstone Presbytery.

THE new cars, 16 and 17, lately placed upon the Birmingham Passenger Railway, are light, airy and very handsome. The patrons of the road fully appreciate a ride in one of these cars.

PATRICK GETLEY, an engineer at the Clinton mill, West Pittsburgh, was arrested by the Mayor's police, on an information charging him with having tried to win the affections of Sarah Hanson. He was held for a hearing.

WE learn that annual tickets will not be issued hereafter on the Citizens' railroad, as the stock in that of the Monongahela Inclined Plane over the Pan Handle Railroad, and terminate at the corner of Frederick and Carson streets, instead of at the head of the latter thoroughfare.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The bad weather being taken into consideration, the attendance at the new Opera House last night was very good. Mr. Murphy's engagement is drawing near its end, and those of our play-goers who have not yet seen Help, Help, should desire to pass a pleasant evening, should go and see it.

The great spectacle, the "Black Crook," with gorgeous scenery, a change of costumes, processions, etc., is in preparation, and will be given on Monday evening next.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—To-night another entirely new and fresh programme will be given at this popular house, bringing out the best efforts of the carefully selected company. The Gaite Comique Troupe have few equals, taking it all in all. The performance will include a new nautical drama.

On Monday evening the forces at the Fifth Avenue will be strengthened by the addition of a first-class ballet troupe and other attractions.

VARIETIES.—Despite the rain, Manager Aims had a full house last night. The last appearances of Emma Grattan, Jester, Morrison and Jackson, and others of the present troupe are announced. The bill for to-night will be completely changed.

MASONIC HALL.—Prof. McCallister's entertainment proved its popularity by drawing out a large audience on such a disagreeable night. He gives fresh evidences of his complete mastery of the most complicated and difficult feats nightly. Last night, Master Penn street, became possessor of a fine watch, and George A. Williams, of 1066 Penn street, got the beautiful gold chain. John Gallagher, of Allegheny, presents last night. To-night a new series of presents will be given, and a silver American watch and a fine lounge will head the list of gifts.

DO NOT PASS BY 116 MARKET STREET,

But stop and examine the Improved Family Favorite Sewing Machine. It will cost you nothing to take a look at their newly fitted up parlor, and you will be well repaid even if you do not wish to purchase. To see these machines worked by competent hands, and to notice the lightness of draft and perfection of mechanism, *must* be seen to be appreciated. The Wood holds high rank among sewing machines, and is sold on reasonable terms. Messrs. Biggert & Son will be pleased to exhibit their machine at 116 Market street, and you will feel well repaid, even if you do not wish to purchase. Parties desiring to learn will be furnished competent operators, and to notice the poetry of motion and perfection of mechanism, *must* be seen to be appreciated. The Wood holds high rank among sewing machines, and is sold upon unusually easy terms. This machine is the best and cheapest to entertain their callers, and will give additional information of the Favorite.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM!

Those carriages, buggies, Phætons, barouches and spring wagons, lately purchased at the persuasive sale in the Eastern market? Messrs. McKelvy & Co. can give, and do offer, inducements that will defy the competition of any manufacturer of light carriages, &c. Call at their warerooms, Schaffer's Bazaar, near Liberty street, on Diamond, and see them.

THE METHODIST.

of New York, has always been edited with marked ability by the Rev. Dr. Crooks. Its prospectus has been added to its editorial corps Rev. Abel Stevens, an equally able and experienced journalist and author of best history of Methodism extant. They have also engaged contributions and sermons from the Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage, whose sermons are popularly as a preacher, writer, and lecturer, are almost unexcelled, and whose Free Tabernacle in Brooklyn with its congregation of over 3,000 people, is one of the marvels of the age. Rev. H. W. Beecher has a return ticket from Talk every week.

The Methodist abounds in good things, is never dull or dry, has stories for children, links for young men, and something for everybody. Mrs. Willing's great social story is almost ready. They offer for the price of one year's subscription ($2 50) to send *The Methodist* from now until July 1st, 1872. Specimen copies free. 114 Nassau street, New York.

For Sale—Oakland Residence and Grounds.

One of the finest houses and the handsomest grounds in Oakland; splendid spring of pure water conducted into the house; also hot and cold water all through the house. This is one of the finest residences in this locality, and will be sold at a great bargain, as the owner is now in business in the West, and proposes to move his family to his present place of business. Inquire soon of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

Three Hundred Dollars.

The handsome, decorated China dinner set now on exhibition at the "China Palace" of Messrs. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, is worth three hundred dollars. Ladies, remember the place and take a good look at this expensive dinner set, the only one of the kind in Pittsburgh.

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

R. W. McConnell is prepared to attend to the selling of real estate, merchandize, &c., at auction. Office 58 Fourth avenue. TTSS

Burnett's Cocoaine

Is the cheapest and the best hair dressing—promotes the growth and beauty of the hair, and keeps it pure, free from scurf, and improves its texture. 7th

How is This!

Messrs. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street have imported Josiah Wedgwood & Sons' new shapes, which are very cheap in price and a novelty in the queensware line.

Prince & Co.'s Organ.

One hundred and twenty-five dollars new double reed "Prince & Co. Organ," beautiful walnut case, solid walnut paneled, molded and carved brackets, knee swell, six stops, turned attachment and French veneered and gilt music desk. This organ is intended to meet the wants of small churches and parlors, and is the best organ ever made for the price. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth avenue, sole agent for Prince's organs. Also "Wm. Knabe & Co.'s"

Pure Russia Bristled Brushes.

We have a large lot of pure Russia bristle brushes, which we offer cheap to painters, plasterers, and paper hangers, at Thompson & Co.'s, brush and notion store, corner Wood and Liberty streets.

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s Unrivaled Pianos.

"Wm. Knabe & Co." unrivaled pianos; also "Haines Bro's" celebrated pianos, lower prices and equal to any manufactured; can now be purchase I here, and save the expenditure of freights for instruments now in the house. Office and Warerooms over Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fine Decorated China Dinner Sets

From seventy-five to three hundred dollars. Breed & Co. have them at their china palace store, 100 Wood street.

Abel's Prize Medal

Vegetable Hair Oils sold by Druggists. Try it. TTSS

Strangulated Rupture.

Nothing can be more fearful to contemplate than such a death as is brought about by strangulated hernia or rupture. Who ever has seen the victim of it, writhing in agony, will bear us out in our opinion. But there is no need of any one exposing himself to such a dreadful alternative, for by the timely application of a suitable truss the rupture can be retained in its proper place, and in many cases entirely cured and in all of them relieved. Remember, we have said by a suitable truss—one-half the bandages sold under that name are not worth the leather which is wasted in covering them, and but ill adapted for the use intended. Another great evil is in the application of trusses. They should not be put on like the hoops of a barrel would be by a man unskilled in cooperage, but they should be put on by a person having a knowledge, not only of the appliances themselves, but also acquainted with the human organism, and especially the anatomy of hernia. What is the comparative expense of a few dollars to that security which one feels in the comfort of a well fitting truss, and besides trusses of as low a price can be had at the establishment of those who are accustomed to fitting them every day as elsewhere.

DR. KEYSER, of 167 Liberty street, has every needful appliance and at every price.

MARRIED:

HERRON—CLARK—April 18th, by the Rev. John R. Clark, D. D., in his Church, Study, JAMES HERRON and Miss BELLA J. CLARK, both of Allegheny city.

DIED.

DAWSON—On Tuesday morning, April 18th, 1871, at a quarter past 1 o'clock, ANNIE LEA DAWSON.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 215 Robinson street, Allegheny, on THURSDAY, April 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

IRWIN—On Wednesday evening, April 19, 1871, at 6:15 o'clock, JOHN EDWIN, infant son of Edwin Hough H. and Mary L. Irwin, aged seven months and seventeen days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS AFTERNOON at three o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 109 Beaver street, Allegheny City.

MARLATT—JOHN EDWIN, son of James W. and Elizabeth Marlatt, aged two years, ten months and seven days.

The funeral will take place on FRIDAY, the 20th, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents in Sewickley.

WILLIAMS—On Wednesday morning, April 19th, at 7 o'clock, of consumption, THOMAS WILLIAMS, editor of the Evening Mail, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Union Depot THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Bed Fastens, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302. Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES.—SILLERY AND EXTRA DRY. A. LALANDE & CO., Proprietors of the Chat. Leoville and Brown Cantenac Clarets. A full assortment of the above Wines for sale by all principal Grocers and Wine Dealers. WM. TAILER, Sole Agts. for the U. S. 23 Beaver street, N. Y. mchs

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN A. ELLSLER.

Positively last week of

Mr. Joseph Murphy.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 20, 1871, F. G. Maeder's three act play of

HELP.

JOS. MURPHY in his inimitable Dutch and Irish Dialects, Songs, Dances, Banjo and Bone Solos, Mouth Harmonicon, &c., &c.

Help Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

Wanted—50 Ballet Ladies for the Black Crook.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.

V. E. BRAMER.....Lessee and Manager.

TO-NIGHT entire change of Programme. Third Night of the Sealed Comique Troupe of Specialties. Mamie Jackson in new roles. Brilliant Dress Circle. Billy Carter in new Banjo Solos. Pet Lee in new Acts. First night of the Nautical Drama entitled

PIRATE'S LEGACY AND HIGHWAYMAN'S HOLE

Family Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

Last Nights! Last Nights! Only chance to see them, The Man of Mystery and Destiny, Jester, Man with the Talking Hand. Everybody Amazed, Delighted, Amused. Farewell of the Magnificent Grattan as the Captivating, Lovely formed Artist. Miss Emma Grattan also in her Glorious Carnival Song; also as the Chap Who Never Saw a Woman. Morrissey and Emerson's good bye to all. Saturday Afternoon the Popular Matinee.

A GRAND FAIR

FOR THE

Rebuilding of St. Bridget's Church.

OPEN TO-NIGHT,

AT CITY HALL,

AND WILL CONTINUE EVERY NIGHT FOR TWO WEEKS.

MASONIC HALL.

SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing Monday Evening, April 17

Prof. J. M. Macallister,

The Great Wizard of the World, will appear each Evening in his Wonderful Entertainment, Strange and Startling.

100 MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY EACH EVENING.

One Grand MACALLISTER MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 22d, for Ladies and Children.

SCALE OF PRICES—Admission to Evening Entertainments, 25c. Reserved Seats, front, 50c.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

A. JONES, Business Agent.

GLENWOOD GROVE.—THE PLATFORM

recently destroyed at Glenwood Grove is now being REBUILT on an enlarged plan and in a substantial manner. A new Dining Hall, 102 feet long, is also in course of erection, and a Ticket Office at the entrance. The Grounds are being put in order, and everything pertaining will be in tip-top condition. The Grounds will be ready by the first of May. For terms, &c., apply to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Monongahela House, or at the Steam Ice Cream Works, 61 Fifth avenue.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY,
Allegheny, April 14, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 6 o'clock P. M., ON FRIDAY, April 21st, for furnishing in such quantities as may be required by the Inspectors, during the ensuing year from May 1st next, the following supplies, viz

FRESH BEEF, free of bone;
LUMP COAL AND SLACK.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Proposals will be addressed to Board of Inspectors and indorsed "Proposals for Beef," or as the case may be.

Details of contracts furnished on application.

EDWARD S. WRIGHT, Warden.

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